

THE NORTHWEST

[From the Cambridge Jeffersonian.]
Shall We Ignore the Gerrymander?

What has become of all the talk of holding to the old districts and calling conventions by the old lines?—*Gurnsey Times*.

Do not laugh until you are out of the woods. The final settlement of this question has been left to the aggregated wisdom of the party as represented in the State convention. Whatever course may be determined upon by that body will be acquiesced in by all patriotic Democrats. We believe that the large majority of the Democrats in this State are in favor of ignoring the illegal gerrymander of the Rump Legislature. The Jeffersonian has no doubt at all but that Congress would refuse to recognize the gerrymander if the question were brought before it in proper form. Last week General A. S. Platt announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the old Fifth district, and we would not be surprised if a candidate were soon in the field in the old Warner district—a district the mention of which will recall many unpleasant memories to the *Gurnsey Times*. General Platt, in announcing himself, says: "I propose an appeal to the General Government for protection. If this latest act is to pass unquestioned we are without a republican form of government in Ohio. A mere handful of unprincipled partisans, in our legislative halls sustained by the executive, and sanctioned by our courts, can vote away our lives, properties and liberties."

"Now our appeal lies in Congress, through our disregard of the late so-called Apportionment Act, and a return of members to Congress from the old and legal districts. We should appear before the next Congress standing upon our constitutional right, and demand through the wisdom of members, so elected, a return to Ohio of her republican form of government."

Such appeals have been made to Congress heretofore, and they have been regarded. The Republicans of this State have certainly failed to look up the precedents, or they would not treat the subject so flippantly. They imagine that the mere fact that the gentlemen elected in the gerrymandered districts will obtain commissions under the hand of Governor Foraker will be sufficient to entitle them to qualify as members. This is a great mistake, as we propose to show by recalling some history that our Republican friends have forgotten.

The first session of the 29th Congress began on December 2, 1885. Hugh A. Garland, Clerk of the preceding Congress, called the roll until he reached New Jersey, when, after calling the name of Joseph F. Randolph, he made a statement to the effect that there was conflicting evidence regarding the election of five members from that State, and he asked if it was the pleasure of the House that he should pass over their names until the call of the remainder of the roll was completed. This gave rise to an animated debate, which continued several days. Orphan Hoffman, of New York, claimed that the members from New Jersey, who had produced the certificates from the Governor, were as much entitled to their seats as any members of the House. If there were two sets of certificates from the Governor of New Jersey of equal force and effect, then there might be some reason for passing by that State; but as that was not the case, and as the five gentlemen named had laid the only legal evidence of election before the House, it would be incompetent for the body to pass over the State of New Jersey, and proceed in calling the balance of the roll. Mr. Halstead said he was one of the members from New Jersey and he demanded, as a representative of that sovereign State, that his name should be called. The only reason given by the Clerk for not calling his name was that there was no evidence upon his table, and that there were other persons claiming the seats of the members from New Jersey. But that these other persons had presented no evidence under the seal of the State of New Jersey. He and his colleagues had their commissions from the Governor of New Jersey, and he asked what authority the House had to say that these certificates should be disregarded. His position was that until the House was properly organized and decided upon the question, the commission of the Governor must be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his right to a seat. He argued that the certificate of the Governor, whether given properly or not, was conclusive evidence of his right to a seat in the first instance, and he was entitled to hold it until the matter was decided upon the petition of the contesting members.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, would have preferred that the Clerk, the moment the question was raised, instead of admitting the decision to the House, had assumed upon himself the responsibility and proceeded to call over the names of the members from the other States about whom no difficulty existed—passing over those from New Jersey. There was in fact no other way of organizing the House. Then the moment a quorum was formed, that quorum had the right of deciding who had the *prima facie* evidence of the right to seats. Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, said that the sovereign people of New Jersey were entitled to some respect, and that the representatives that they have sent to Congress are as much entitled to precedence as those commissioned by the Governor. If it should be found that the Governor of New Jersey had proceeded without law, his certificate should be treated with the contempt that it deserved. Each House is to be the judge of the qualifications of its members, and we must judge them with all the facts, as well as the law, before us. He defended the Clerk, saying that he would be unworthy of the place he held if he had acted otherwise. He thought the House should proceed to organize and decide on this case afterwards. He cited various precedents bearing on the case, particularly that of Moore and Fletcher, a case exactly in point, in which neither party was permitted to take a seat until a final decision was made by the House, after a thorough investigation of the merits of the case.

Mr. Craig, of Virginia, denied that the Clerk was bound by the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey, and thought the evidence of the popular vote was entitled to as much weight as the certificate. Are we to shut out the truth because we have the certificate of a Governor and the seal of a State? Mr. Vanderhoof, of New York, ridiculed the idea that a Governor's certificate was the only *prima facie* evidence

of a title to a seat. Suppose the Clerk is convinced by evidence before him that the certificate is fraudulent, is there so much magic in this *prima facie* evidence that the Clerk must passively enter his name on the rolls and permit the villain not only to defile the seats, but to participate in the incipient and most important acts and deliberations? Must the poisoned fruit of fraud and villainy not only be produced and reaped, but actually eaten, before we can interpose an effective veto to it? This was a case *sui generis*. The distinction between the usual and the ordinary cases of contested elections was that here the question arose upon the return, not upon the merits in the more enlarged sense of the word.

The debate continued in this vein until Dec. 5th, when, on motion of Mr. Rhet, of South Carolina, Ex-President John Quincy Adams was called to the chair until the House organized. A motion was then made that the House proceed to call the names of all the members but the contested New Jersey delegation, and after the names of such members are called and before a Speaker is elected, they shall hear and adjudge upon the election, returns and qualifications of the claimants to the seats. The debate on this ended on Dec. 11th by the adoption of the motion. On Dec. 18th, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the credentials of the Whig claimants signed by the Governor of New Jersey were sufficient to entitle them to take seats in the House. This was defeated. On Dec. 14th, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker. On December 17th the oath was administered to the members from the several States, except New Jersey, and the Speaker referred that question, whether the New Jersey members should be sworn, to the House. This gave rise to another long discussion, one of the most important speeches being made by Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia. The *Globe* reported him as follows:

"He believed there was not a single exception in cases decided in either branch of Congress, where gentlemen presenting themselves, and whose credentials were objected to, in which the matter was not referred to a committee, who reported before there was any further action upon it. The book was full of such cases, and gentlemen, with all their ingenuity, could not find a single case in which a contrary course was taken. He found cases where the Governors of States had commissioned members, and where they were not permitted to qualify, but were sent with their credentials to a committee. Where no question with regard to the credentials was raised, the member presenting them was always permitted to qualify, of course; but when the question was raised to the validity of their commission, they were not suffered to qualify until it was decided that they were entitled to their seats. Mr. D. in this part of his argument, read the case of Mr. Landon, in the Senate of the United States in March, 1829, by which it appeared that Mr. L's credentials having been objected to, he was not permitted to qualify, but the matter was referred to a committee."

Mr. Wise—What were the objections to Mr. Landon's credentials? Mr. Dromgoole—Not that they were informal—not that they were not signed by the Governor, accompanied by the broad seal of a sovereign State, but that the Governor had no right to give them. In the case of Mr. Landon, there was a proposition that he should be permitted to take the oath, and it was rejected, and his credentials were referred to a committee. There was, also, a long list of precedents to the same purpose, which he would not take up the House by reading, though he would cite one of the cases to show that, where the objection was raised as to the credentials, the House went into an examination of them through the agency of a committee. [Mr. D. here read a case of a member from the State of Ohio, in which this course was taken by the House.] In all cases where no objection was raised to the credentials, the member was permitted to qualify; but in every case in which objections had been made to them, they were not permitted to take their seats till the validity of their credentials was decided on.

If the doctrine for which gentlemen contend, that these certificates, no matter how obtained will give a seat in this House, should prevail, you will strike a fatal blow at the freedom of elections and the purity of a representative Government! It is this elective franchise, Mr. D. said, and the belief of the people that they may, through it, of right, carry out the Democratic principle, and do what they cannot do but in their primary assemblies, that is the surest safeguard of our liberties. But, said D., if you establish the principle that the credentials given by the State authorities, no matter how fraudulent—no matter how much at variance with the will of the people be tested, as expressed in the election, shall outweigh the popular voice, you strike a stab at the existence of the elective franchise, and destroy every principle that makes Democracy both lovely and practicable.

The House finally decided not to permit the gentlemen commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey to be sworn. On Dec. 30th, the Chair announced the committee on Elections, of which Wm. Medill, afterwards Governor of Ohio, was a member. The majority of this committee made a preliminary report on March 5th, 1840, in favor of seating the Democratic claimants, and disregarding the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey. The report was adopted on March 10th, and the Democratic claimants were sworn in. A final report was made in its case on July 16, 1840, showing that the Democratic members were elected without a doubt, and that the Governor of New Jersey had commissioned the Whig members in pursuance of a fraudulent purpose to disfranchise a large portion of the voters of that State.

Now this is a precedent that our Republican friends may have some difficulty in brushing aside, should the Democrats conclude to pay no attention to the infamous gerrymander in this State. The Clerk of the present lower House of Congress is a Democrat, and it is his duty to prepare the roll of members of the next House and to preside until the election of a Speaker. Should Governor Foraker obey the commands of the conspirators who last spring set up an illegal legislature at Columbus, and should he issue certificates of election to persons who claim election only under the illegal acts of that fraudulent body; and should the Democrats present to the Clerk documentary evidence that the said certificates of Governor Foraker are fraudulent, and, in addition, present indisputable proof that certain other persons, although not having commissions from

the Governor, were elected in the only legal districts in the State, then the Clerk would certainly ignore the fraudulent certificates and would call the name of those persons elected in accordance with the law of the State. A study of the New Jersey case makes clear that the Clerk would be not only justified in thus proceeding, but that it would be his duty so to do.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.
Capt. Coleman, sch. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at D. J. Humphrey's Drug Store.

Wanted, a Friend.

We hear of people seeking by public advertisement for a suitable partner in marriage, but who ever heard of any one's advertising for a friend? Yet why not? Every one, it is likely, has in mind some more or less vague ideal of the absolutely perfect comrade. May he not be supposed to exist somewhere, and to be in the habit of reading the daily newspaper or a monthly magazine? Go to let us seek him, then, by appropriate advertisement. Something in this world it run? "WANTED, a Friend!" The undersigned, having existed in comparative solitude long enough to experience a pretty keen desire for some one to whom to say, "How sweet is solitude!" and having as yet met no one who exactly satisfies his idea, would hereby to announce his need. The applicant must be rather old, in order to be fitted to give advice—a limited amount of it—wisely; and at the same time rather young, in order to receive it in liberal quantity and in a meek frame of mind. He must be of medium height, intellectually, and in the enjoyment of robust spiritual health. A written guarantee must be given of freedom from all contagious defects of character. He must be a thoroughly disillusioned and 'advanced' person, and yet be able to sympathize with any little illusions or superstitions of the subscriber. His heart must be full of love for men in the abstract, but entirely devoid, as yet, of affection for any particular one of them. He should, however, be able to exhibit satisfactory scars of early love-affairs, and a more or less scorched aspect of spirit from some previous period of *weltschmerz*. Thus he will be ready to shed furtive tears at any pathetic fragments of autobiography the subscriber may mingle in his conversation. He will also be expected to look unutterable things when his own past in general is alluded to, but never to mention any of it in tireless detail. His memory must be enriched with portions of the subscriber's writings, which he will quote on frequent occasions with a happy spontaneity; and he must hold the unbiased opinion that his friend is the greatest violin amateur, marine painter, poet, polo player, and master of English prose style of our own or any other time. He must be on similar intimate terms with several other equally, or almost equally, important personages, whose private affairs he will communicate, and whom he will backbite to the subscriber in an entertaining manner. The applicant must undertake that, when they dine together at restaurants, he will never order the viands, in return for which concession he will from time to time be permitted to pay the bill. In walking on public streets, the applicant will carry his face well turned round and his ears pricked up toward the subscriber, so as to hear him easily without forcing him to deviate from the fixed carriage of his own head, so necessary to his conception of himself as a masterful and positive character. The same rule will be adhered to in conversing together in the cars, especially when the subscriber chooses to keep his own face turned away toward the window, and still to continue speaking in his ordinary low and dignified tone of voice. The applicant must have inherited or acquired a fondness for hearing manuscript read, and will never commit the indiscretion of attempting to read any of his own. For this and other good reasons, N. B., no person of the literary class need apply.—*May Atlantic*.

His First and Only Love.

Miss Birdie McGinnis has been paying a great deal of attention to Tom Anjerry, a student at the University of Texas. Her affection has been reciprocated very liberally by Tom. Still Birdie is not quite sure that Tom is a safe young man to tie to, so she proceeds to cross-examine the witness, so to speak.

"You still love me as devotedly as ever, do you, Tom?"

"Why, shouldn't I love you, Birdie? You are my first and only love."

"How about that red-headed girl you went out riding with when you were in Dallas last week? Is she also your first and only love?"

"No," replied Tom calmly, "she is not my first and only love. She is my second only love."

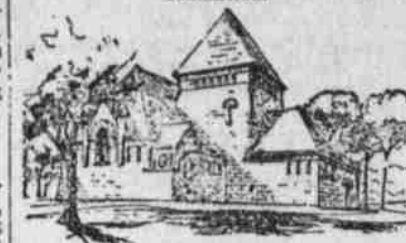
"No sale. All bets off," remarked Tom as he walked out through the front gate.—*Texas Siftings*.

The house of commons is apt to be hard upon new members. Mr. Ambrose, who is a member of the present house, attempted recently to enlighten that body upon the fascinating subject of taxation. He said that in his view of the case, and after an experience of hundreds of years—here he was interrupted by loud laughter, and Mr. Chamberlain, rising to reply, remarked that "he really did not feel competent to follow an honorable and learned gentleman who, although a new member, had had an experience of hundreds of years."

In a small town not a hundred miles from Greensboro there is a certain cigar dealer who has a beautiful and winsome daughter. A young man of the place paid her attentions and won her affections, but the old man objected and forbade the young man his house. But, nothing dismayed, the young man organized a club of sympathizers, and they have boycotted the old man's business—refusing to buy cigars of him unless the barriade be raised. At last accounts the old man was growing wretched.—*Savannah (Ga.) News*.

AN ELABORATE TEMPLE

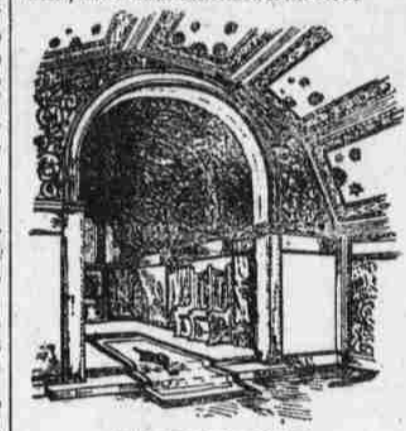
Erected in Buffalo and Dedicated to Cremation.



EXTERIOR CREMATORIUM.

A magnificent crematorium temple has recently been erected in Buffalo. Our first picture gives an excellent idea of its unique exterior.

The building is of brown stone, with a red slate roof. Little attempt is made at decoration, the massiveness of the masonry being the principal architectural feature. The ground plan of the building includes a roomy auditorium, with a seating capacity of 300 or 350, an organ room, a chancel where religious ceremonies may be conducted, together with the furnace room and the necessary reception rooms and offices for conducting the company's business. The basement will be fitted up as a columbarium, with niches in the walls, where urns, containing the ashes of the dead, may be deposited. The high portion of the building in the center is the furnace room proper. The flue from the furnace is built up in one of the walls, and is thus concealed from view.



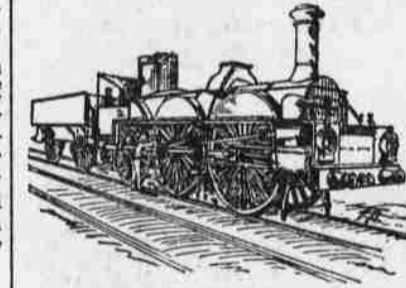
THE ORNATE CHANCEL.

Our second picture shows the chancel of the temple with its scheme of decoration. This is very handsome, being modeled after similar decorations in the Christian churches during the first century of our era. The chancel will be fitted up with an altar, a lectern and other accessories to the proper carrying out of a religious ceremony. The funeral car which brings the body from the reception room on the left of the chancel crosses it and then enters the furnace room through the second door shown in the sketch. If desired the car may remain in the chancel while the ceremonies are being performed, and at the words "Ashes to ashes" be silently drawn out of sight of the audience into the furnace room.

A Candidate for Solicitor General.

The chairman of the judiciary committee is said to be one of the most accomplished southerners in congress. He is a descendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, though he does not suggest that eccentric Virginian of generations ago in any particular. He is now 63 years old, and his florid face, white, overhanging mustache and blue eyes, look as though they might have jumped from some old portrait. JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, *Kikes society*, is said to be a great ladies' man and is a good story teller. He is full of humor, and his heart is as kind as that of any man in congress. He was for eight years attorney general of Virginia, and was professor of law at Washington and Lee university. He has served in congress since 1875. It was supposed that he would retire to private life, as he has announced his objection to re-election. His selection as solicitor general would place him in a position for which he is eminently qualified.

A High Speed Locomotive.



ESTRADE LOCOMOTIVE.

Civil engineers in our sister republic across the ocean have long been puzzling their brains over a locomotive that can be propelled easily and safely at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. M. Estrade has designed one which is about completed and will shortly be tested.

The illustration gives a general idea of its construction. The principal dimensions are as follows: Total length, 33 feet; width between longitudinal axles, 4 feet; diameter of the wheels, 3 1/2 feet; weight of engine, empty, 38 tons; weight of engine, loaded, 42 tons.

French engineers are in raptures over this machine, and one of them says:

"It is impossible not to be struck by the character of grandeur and power of this beautiful engine, with its six driving wheels, of one diameter in common of 3 1/2 feet, mounted upon three coupled axles. The inventor's idea it will be remembered, consists in generalizing the use of wheels of large diameter, in the extension, to high speeds, of the coupling of the axles of the motor, in the adoption of a new and well studied style of double suspension."

It does not appear doubtful that it will be possible to reach the high speeds of from seventy-two to seventy-eight miles, for which this locomotive has been constructed. The equalizing of the locomotive wheels, and of those of the cars, will, doubtless, in a great measure diminish the resistance of friction, and permit of gaining in speed. It must be noted that the fore axle of the locomotive, although coupled with the others, is provided with hinged grease boxes. On properly slowing up, then, it does not seem that it will be impossible to turn curves of the usual radius. This granted, we can appreciate what peculiar services will be rendered by rolling stock of this kind in the India mail service and on the great rectilinear lines of Russia, Asia and America, and everywhere, in fact, where it is desirable to cross with exceeding rapidity great desert spaces between centers of population.

Rush of Americans to Egypt.

There is an unprecedented rush of Americans to Egypt this summer, Luxor, by reason of the purity of its air, being a favorite resort for consumptives.

An exchange says that ice two inches thick will support a man.

In midsummer it supports the ice man and his entire family.

My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I scarcely took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which effected a permanent cure.—David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. 1 mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

William H. Brownell as assignee of Henry E. Cary, vs. Eliza A. Abbott.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry County, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, September 11th, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry County, Ohio, to-wit:

Situate in the village of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, and described as that part of the east 33 feet of lot number seven (7) in the original plat of the town of Napoleon aforesaid, which is particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the north line aforesaid lot number seven (7), 33 feet west of the north-east corner of said lot, thence running east along the north end of said lot, thence running east along the north end of a distance of thirty-two and one-half (32 1/2) feet to a point, thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said lot, and six inches distant therefrom to the Muncie river, thence westerly along said river to the south-west corner of said 33 feet strip, thence north to the place of beginning. Also one red iron nail on the north end of that part of said lot number seven (7) hereby conveyed, which said nail was in the said town of Napoleon, together with all and singular appurtenances to the same belonging.

Appraised at \$400.

Terms of sale cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

Stephenson & Knapp, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1886. \$13 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Aultman and Taylor Company, vs. Joseph K. Sharp, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 21, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The west half of lot number nine (9) in John G. Low's first addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$300.

Terms of sale cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

Tyler & Donnelly, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, July 19, 1886. \$5 10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, vs. Isaac Patterson, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 21, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The south-east corner of lot number fifteen (15) in John G. Low's first addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said lot number fifteen (15), far enough so that a straight line across said lot from east to west line of said lot will make one quarter of an acre of land out of the south end of said lot number fifteen (15).

Appraised at \$100.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, July 19, 1886. \$12 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, vs. Mary A. Betson, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the court house, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 21, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

One certain parcel of land situate in section No. twelve (12), in township No. five (5), north of range six (6) east, in Henry county, Ohio, containing four acres of land more or less.

Appraised at \$120.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, July 19, 1886. \$12 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, vs. Elizabeth T. Talnage.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, September 4th, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

Out lot number eleven (11) in R. K. Scott's addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, No. two (2), in township No. four (4), north of range eight (8) east, in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$500.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1886. \$8 40

LEGAL NOTICE.

MARTHA J. BROWN, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 31st day of July, 1886, Alva F. Brown filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry county, Ohio, being case No. 2359, praying for a divorce from the said Martha J. Brown on the ground of gross neglect of duty, and that said case will be for hearing on and after the 10th day of August, 1886.

ALVA F. BROWN.

By Tyler & Donnelly, his attorneys. Aug 6-86

W. F. BAUM, Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

TOWNSHIP Work promptly attended to. Ditch and road petitions written without charge. Ad special rates given to large contractors. Address: Office on round of Northwest building.

B. & O. Time Tables.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

Time Card taking effect Sunday, July 13.

GOING EAST.

No. 42—New York Limited..... 6:40 a. m.

No. 43—Toledo Accommodation..... 7:40 a. m.

No. 44—Through Express..... 8:40 a. m.

No. 45—Atlantic Express..... 10:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 46—Pacific Express..... 2:00 a. m.

No. 47—Through Express..... 3:00 a. m.

No. 48—St. Louis Express..... 4:00 a. m.

No. 49—Fast Mail..... 6:00 p. m.

No. 50—Does not stop between Napoleon and Toledo.

No. 51 stops at Liberty. White House and South Toledo only between Napoleon and Toledo.

No. 52 stops at Defiance and Defiance Junction only between Napoleon and Ft. Wayne.

Nos. 41 and 46 are now through trains between Toledo and St. Louis.

J. K. WITHERS, Agent.

Napoleon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

May 30th, 1886.

WEST BOUND.

Lv. Baltimore..... 9:00 a. m.

Washington..... 10:00 a. m.

Pittsburgh..... 11:00 a. m.

Wheeling..... 12:00 p. m.

Baltimore..... 1:00 p. m.

Cambridge..... 2:00 p. m.

Zanesville.....